



Fig. 1: *Bauhinia acuminata* Linn.: Calyx
After C. Gilbert Rogers – 994 CAL

J. Life Sci. 5: 310. 1972; Larsen & Larsen in Aubréville & Leroy (eds.), *Fl. Cambodge, Laos & Viêt-nam* 18: 156. 1980, in Smitinand & Larsen (eds.), *Fl. Thailand* 4(1): 13. 1984; Chen in Chen (ed.), *Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin.* 39: 153. 1988; Larsen & Larsen in Kalkman *et al.* (eds.), *Fl. Males.* 12(2): 445. 1996; Bandyopadhyay *et al.* in *Fl. India* 6 - in press). Further, the length of the calyx-teeth, whenever recorded in the above mentioned publications, was *c.* 3 mm but in the relevant specimen from Myanmar, one of the calyx-teeth measures 7 mm. The other four, however, are 3-4 mm in length.

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30. *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM* LINN. (ASTERACEAE) — A NEW RECORD FOR KERALA STATE

Achillea millefolium L. (Asteraceae), commonly known as yarrow, is found throughout the temperate and boreal zones of the northern hemisphere and to a lesser extent, the southern hemisphere (Chandler *et al.* 1982). It grows abundantly throughout America and Europe (Falk *et al.* 1975). In India, it is common in the Himalaya from Kashmir to Kumaon at 1,050-3,000 m and is also seen growing in Bombay and the Belgaon (=Belgaum) areas (Anonymous 1985). In South India, it is reported from Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu (Henry *et al.* 1987). It is a popular medicinal plant used as tonic, stomachic, haemostatic, antispasmodic, antiseptic and antihepatotoxic (Thakur *et al.* 1989, Anon. 1985, Falk *et al.* 1975).

During a survey and collection of potential medicinal plants in 1992, the plant was observed along roadsides in Munnar forest areas of Idduki district. Hence, this is the first report of its

occurrence from Kerala state.

Specimen Examined: Munnar Forest Area; Idduki district; Kerala; Field No. CIMAP 7118.

Fl. & Fr.: August-September.

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31. NEW RECORD OF PLANTS FROM ORISSA — II

Orissa is rich in plant wealth. The state has 13 districts. Koraput district, a part of the Eastern Ghats, lies on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Haines (1921-25), a pioneer explorer, collected very few plants from this district, though it is floristically rich. Later on, Mooney (1950) wrote on plants collected mostly from Western Orissa. During an ethnobotanical survey, the author collected some plants from this district. On comparison with the literature, and the specimens available at the Central National Herbarium (CAL), 3 taxa turned out to be new records for Orissa. Correct nomenclature, brief diagnostic characters, phenology, collection site, field numbers and notes on the ecology and distribution of these taxa have been recorded.

Stachytarpheta dichotoma (Ruiz & Pav.) Vahl Enum. pl. 1: 207, 1804; forma *albiflora* (Moldenke) Moldenke, *Phytologia* 28: 102, 1974; Moldenke in Dass. and Fosb., *Fl. Ceylon* 4: 264, 1983; *Stachytarpheta australis* forma *albiflora* Moldenke, *Phytologia* 3:63, 1949; *Verbena dichotoma* Ruiz & Pav., *Fl. Peru and Chil.* 1:23, pl. 34b, 1798.

Family: Verbenaceae.

Annuals; branches dichotomous, obtusely tetragonal, light grey; branchlets densely pubescent. Leaves opposite, decussate; leaf blades membranous, elliptic to ovate, acute, serrate along the margins, 1.5-6 cm long, 1-3

cm wide. Spikes terminal, slender, flaccid, 5-10 cm long, many flowered, black after drying. Corolla hypocrateriformis, white. Filaments white. Styles included, white.

Fl. & Fr.: May-December.

Specimen examined: Similguda (Koraput), coll. H.N. Subudhi, 8454

Remarks: Commonly grows along the road side; has white flowers.

Distribution: Jamaica, Brazil, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Malaya.

Ipomoea indica (Burm.) Merrill

Int. Rump. Herb. Amb. 495, 1917; Fosberg, *Micronesica* 2: 151, 1967; et in *Bot. Notiser* 129: 35-38, 1976; Bhandari. *Fl. Ind. Desert.* 228, f. 90, 1990; *Convolvulus indicus* Burm. in Rumph. Herb. Amb. Index Universalis, 7: 6, 1755; *Ipomoea congesta* R.Br., Prod. 485, 1810; Van Ooststr., *Fl. Mal.* 4: 465, 1953.

Family: Convolvulaceae.

Twining, sometimes rooting at nodes, densely pilose. Leaves broadly ovate to orbicular, entire, 5-12 x 3-5 cm, cordate at base, shortly acuminate; petioles 2-15 cm long. Retrosely hairy. Inflorescence axillary peduncle, more or less retrosely pilose. Flowers in umbellate cymes; pedicels 2-8 mm long. Sepals herbaceous, 10-20 cm long. Corolla funnel shaped, glabrous, bright blue. Stamen and style included, with hairs at base. Ovary glabrous.

Fl.-Fr.: June-October.